

Commercial.

THIS DAY.

4 o'clock p.m.

There is still but little of importance to report from the Share Market, business generally continuing unusually quiet. Banks have been inquired after without however, leading to any definite results. Buyers offer 191 per cent. premium, without inducing holders to part, whilst on the other hand there are plenty sellers at 192. A sale of 50 shares has been reported at 195 for December, which is the only transaction that has come under our observation. China Sugars are inquired after at 141 for the end of the year, the cash rate still standing at 139. Luzons are firmer than has been the case for a long time past, buyers offering 80 per share without inducing sellers to come to the front. Indo-China S. N. stock is still freely offered at 25 per cent. discount, but we have not heard of any great rush to take up shares at that quotation. Other quotations remain as per annexed list.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—\$100 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—New Issue—191 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$625 per share, buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$73 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,450 per share, sales.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$108 per share, buyers.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 1015 per share, sellers.
Chinese Insurance Company—\$215 per share, sellers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$354 per share, buyers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$70 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—58 per cent. premium, buyers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$49 per share, premium, sellers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—118 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$80 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$150 per share, buyers.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—25 per cent. dis., sellers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$139 per share, buyers.
China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—2 per cent. premium.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$80 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$155 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of \$70—1 per cent. prem. ex. int.

Chinese Imperial Loan of \$80—2 percent. prem.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank T.T.3/4
Bank Bills, on demand3/8
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight3/8
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight3/8
Credits, at 4 months' sight3/8
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight3/8

ON PARIS—
Bank Bills, on demand4/63
Credits, at 4 months' sight4/71

ON BOMBAY—Bank T.T.2/23

ON CALCUTTA—Bank T.T.2/23

ON SHANGAI—
Bank, sight7/21
Private, 30 days' sight7/31

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWAper picul, \$535
(Allowance, Taels 72.)
OLD MALWAper picul, \$575
(Allowance, Taels 72.)
NEW PATNA, high touch (without choice) per chest\$575
NEW PATNA, high touch (first choice) per chest\$575
NEW PATNA, high touch (bottom) per chest\$575
NEW PATNA, high touch (second choice) per chest\$575
NEW PATNA, low touch (without choice) per chest\$570
NEW PATNA, low touch (first choice) per chest\$570
NEW PATNA, low touch (bottom) per chest\$570
NEW PATNA, low touch (second choice) per chest\$570
NEW PATNA, low touch (bottom) per chest\$570
NEW PATNA, low touch (second choice) per chest\$570
NEW PATNA, low touch (bottom) per chest\$570
NEW PATNA, high touch (without choice) per chest\$555
NEW PERSIAN (beauty quality) per picul, \$485 @ \$525
OLD PERSIAN (beauty quality) per picul, \$375 @ \$400
OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul,\$465 @ \$325

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

	HONG-KONG	AMOY	SHANG-HAI	MANILA
BAROMETER	101.10	101.10	101.00	101.00
TER. AC.	101.10	101.10	101.00	101.00
Direction of Wind	E. N. E.	S. W.	N. W.	S. E.
Force	4	3	2	3
Dry Thermometer	80°	80°	70°	65°
Wet Thermometer	73°	73°	70°	65°
Weather	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
Hour's Rain	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen	—	—	—	0.03

Bromometer, level of the sea is inches, tens and hundreds—Thermometer, in Fahrenheit degrees, and tenths kept in the open air in a shaded situation—N. W. N. E. etc. etc. Wind, a calm, 1 to 2 a light breeze, 2 to 3 moderate, 3 to 4 fresh, 4 to 5 strong, 5 to 6 heavy, 6 to 7 violent—State of Weather, Clear, Partly cloudy, Rainy, Drizzling, Misty, Overcast, Passing showers, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. The effect of pressure on the barometer—Rain—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (local) are registered from 10 to 14 and the quantity of water fallen indicated by the millimetre ruler—Cloudiness—Wind force and direction.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Foxton, British steamer, 202—Harris, 19th Oct.; Tamsui 16th October, and Amoy 18th. General—D. Lapraik & Co.

THALES, British steamer, 820, T. G. Focock, 26th October,—Kudat, and Sandakan 14th October, Firewood and General—D. Lapraik & Co.

BERNICE, Austro-Hungarian steamer, 1,707, P. Crillow, 20th October,—Trieste 1st Sept., and Singapore 13th October, General—Mellchers & Co.

TANSAU, French steamer, 1,750, Vaquier, 20th October,—Yokohama 13th October, Mails and General—Messageries Maritimes.

BEILLONA, German steamer, 780, W. Schaefer, 20th October, Saigon 14th October, Rice and Paddy—Siemssen & Co.

DIAMANT, British steamer, 514, R. F. Cullen, 20th October,—Manila 17th October, General—Russell & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Rajah Natthanuha, British str., for Swatow, &c.

Glenfruin, British steamer, for Shanghai.

Fu-yew, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.

Galley of Lorne, British steamer, for Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

October 19, Ningpo, British str., for Canton.

October 20, Canton, British steamer, for Saigon.

October 20, Camorta, Dutch steamer, for Amoy.

October 20, Glenfruin, British str., for Shanghai.

October 20, Rajah Natthanuha, British steamer, for Swatow and Bangkok.

October 20, Fu-yew, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

October 20, Concordia, German 3-m. sch., for Ilolo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Fokien, str., from Tamsui, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Elles, and 10 Chinese.

Per Thales, str., from Kudat, &c.—Messrs. J. Lapraik, Fyler, Dr. Lissa, Tickell, Orange, Sachse, and Harrison, and 10 Chinese.

Per Bernice, str., from Trieste, &c.—H. E. Count Falusky (Austro-Hungarian Minister to China and Japan) and servants, and Lieut. Kreitner, and 368 Chinese.

Per Tenas, str., from Yokohama.—Messrs. Francke, James Smith, Thomas Purdy, Samuel Pater, and H. Rooke, for Marseilles.

Per Diamante, str., from Manila—Rev. Pedro Soriano, Rev. Yeodis Clemente, Mr. Cecalda, 4 Europeans on deck, and 163 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Naples, str., for Townsville—Colonel Ike Austin and Mrs. Curran.—For Sydney—Mr. and Mrs. B. Biggers, T. Akiyama, J. Sovokwatu, 4 Europeans, and 18 Chinese in steerage.

Per Camorta, str., for Amoy—100 Chinese.

Per Canton, str., for Saigon—40 Chinese.

Per Rajah Natthanuha, str., for Swatow, &c.

Per Glenfruin, str., for Shanghai—15 Europeans.

Per Fu-yew, str., for Shanghai—30 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per Galley of Lorne, str., for Singapore—192 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Diamond* reports left Manila on the 17th instant. Had strong monsoon and threatening weather until lat. 20 N., thence to port had moderate and cloudy weather.The British steamship *Thales* reports left Sandakan on the 14th instant. Experienced light variable winds and fine weather to Lubang Island; from thence to port had fresh N.E. winds, and fine weather with heavy N.E. swell.The British steamship *Fokien* reports left Tamsui on the 16th instant, and Amoy on the 18th. From Tamsui to Amoy experienced fresh N.E. breeze and fine clear weather, and from thence to port had light N.E. wind with fine clear weather. In Amoy the steamships *Strathaven*, *Duburg*, and *Seewo*.

ARRIVALS.

October—Kwangtung, British str., from Hongkong.

Patroclos, British str., from Shanghai.

Zephyr, British gunboat, from Japan.

Taku, British steamer, from Shanghai.

Naples, British steamer, from Hongkong.

Kristina Nilson, Amr. bg., from Bangkok, October—DEPARTURES.

Glencoe, British steamer, for London.

Guiding Star, British bark, for Tientsin.

Hai-shan, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.

Cockchafer, British gunboat, for Hongkong.

Kwangtung, British str., for Hongkong.

Patroclos, British steamer, for London.

FOOCHEW SHIPPING.

October—ARRIVALS.

6, Kwangtung, British str., from Hongkong.

8, Patroclos, British str., from Shanghai.

9, Zephyr, British gunboat, from Japan.

10, Taku, British steamer, from Shanghai.

12, Naples, British steamer, from Hongkong.

13, Kristina Nilson, Amr. bg., from Bangkok.

October—DEPARTURES.

7, Glencoe, British steamer, for London.

8, Guiding Star, British bark, for Tientsin.

9, Hai-shan, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.

10, Cockchafer, British gunboat, for Hongkong.

11, Kiang-ching, British str., from Hongkong.

12, Patroclos, British steamer, for London.

13, Kristina Nilson, Amr. bg., from Bangkok.

14, Glencoe, British steamer, for London.

15, Guiding Star, British bark, for Tientsin.

16, Hai-shan, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.

17, Cockchafer, British gunboat, for Hongkong.

18, Kiang-ching, British str., from Hongkong.

19, Kristina Nilson, Amr. bg., from Bangkok.

20, Glencoe, British steamer, for London.

21, Guiding Star, British bark, for Tientsin.

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24, Kiang-ching, British str., from Hongkong.

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53, Cockchafer, British gunboat, for Hongkong.

of driving, ran his trap over a valuable young fox terrier on the Shau-ki-wan Road last Sunday evening. If I knew who this "booby" was, nothing would give me greater pleasure than to give him a bit of my mind; but as my correspondent is apparently not acquainted with the personality of his *blé noir*, I can only hope that by accident these lines may flash across his line of vision. It seems that this aspirant to coachmanship had the whole of the wide road before him, and for some distance must have seen the endeavors of the owner of the dog to coax his favorite from the middle to the extreme side of the thoroughfare. Instead of stopping or pulling to one side to clear the terrier, the accomplished John came straight on, keeping the wrong side of the road all the time, and the result was that the wheel of the vehicle passed over the animal's body, inflicting injuries which are, I regret to hear, likely to prove fatal. It was bad enough to drive over a dog in an unfrequented place like the Shau-ki-wan Road, but it was ten times worse for the person in the trap to drive on without stopping to see what injury had been done, or to express one word of regret. As our correspondent observes, the gentleman (?) was evidently so anxious to get his money's worth out of his hired pony and trap that he had no thought for anybody, or anything else. It is a blessing and a matter for congratulation that the victim was not a young child instead of a valuable fox terrier.

RUSSIA AND FRANCE IN THE EAST.

But there is another side to the question. The difficulties of driving in and about the Hongkong streets and roads are only understood by those who daily experience them. The rule of the road, if it is understood at all, is altogether ignored. Rickshaws, chairs, coolies bearing burdens, and pedestrians form obstructions which even the most careful and experienced drivers are at times unable to avoid. Pedestrians are the greatest trouble. They will not walk on the foot paths but insist in crowding the middle of the road, foreigners in particular usually walking three abreast, and making no attempt whatever to get out of the way of vehicles. Now, so happens that I was driving on the Shau-ki-wan Road last Sunday afternoon, and passed my correspondent with two friends a short distance beyond the bridge to the south east of Causeway Bay. The road there is rather narrow, and as the three gentlemen were walking abreast on the left side I was compelled to steer right across to the opposite side to avoid running right through them. An accident might easily have happened, but fortunately I was enabled to get past safely. On returning I was nearly run into by a gentleman driving a small black Manila or Cochin-China pony, and as the animal appeared to have taken charge, I presume this was the vehicle that ran over my correspondent's terrier. Of course no one can avoid an accident at times, and it is possible this victim may be able to offer a good excuse, although from my correspondent's statement, it was a case of sheer stupidity or carelessness. However, knowing the difficulties associated with driving in this colony, I should not readily condemn any person without giving him a fair hearing.

AN OLD SPORTSMAN.

Hongkong, 20th October, 1883.

ICHANG.

Mr. Gardner, H.B.M.'s Consul at Ichang, writing on the trade of that port for 1882, says:—
A splendid carrying trade for steamships is at present going berthing here. During 1882 the only steamer that ran between this and Hankow was the *Kiangtung*, a vessel belonging to the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, and it is unfit for the trade for many reasons; first, its want of steam power; and secondly, it draws too much water, and is consequently obliged to cease running during the winter; yet it is just during winter that the trade between Hankow and this and between this and Chunking is broken. Even when there has been water enough for it to run, the *Kiangtung* has not been able to carry all the cargo offered her. What is required for the trade is a stern wheeler able to steam at least 11 knots, and not drawing, when fully laden, over 4 feet of water. I hear there is a possibility of a steamer specially constructed for this trade running next winter. Owing to the winding nature and rapidity of the current of the Yangtze, between this and Hankow, a distance of 430 miles, native boats average nearly a month coming up, and about eight days going down. A steamer, steaming 11 knots, could do the distance in three days and thirty hours respectively. Shasee is a port on the north bank of the Yangtze, 55 miles below Ichang; to it are brought, partly by boat and partly by land, a large portion of the Szechuan exports, which are thence forwarded to the northern, eastern, and southern provinces of China. To the north side of Shasee there is a canal navigable by junks throughout the year, separated from the Yangtze by a strip of land less than a mile wide, which communicates, first, with the Hap River, and secondly, with a series of inter-connected lakes stretching to Hankow; up this canal and the Han River Szechuan produce (transshipped at Shasee) finds its way, partly by water and partly by land, to the provinces of Honan, Shensi, Shanxi, Chihli, and Shantung, and by this canal and the series of lakes to Hankow, whence it is transhipped to Kiansi, Anhui, Kiangnan, Kiangsu, and the eastern provinces generally. In the same way the produce of the nine provinces above mentioned is sent to Shasee to be transhipped for Szechuan. The advantages of the route from Hankow by the series of lakes to Shasee over that by the Yangtze are that it is 100 miles shorter in distance, and on the up journey seven or eight days shorter in time. The disadvantages are that not communicating with the Yangtze expenses of transhipment have to be incurred, and boats, which get into this canal are in a species of *cul de sac*; they can go no further, but are obliged to return to Hankow, and the return journey, though shorter in distance, is longer in time than by the Yangtze, in which they are assisted by a strong current. Up to the present, though Ichang has been opened five years, the whole of the Szechuan opium has been sent by land to Shasee. Now, however, it is beginning to be sent to Ichang. If the steam navigation between this and Hankow were decided for the requirements of the trade, I make no doubt that Ichang, from its geographical position at the foot of the rapids, and from its political position as a port open to foreign trade, by which goods sent here can escape the taxes and delays of the native custom houses, lower down the river, must obtain in time the bulk of the Szechuan trade. At present the great bulk of the trade is carried on at Shasee.

It is possible that the spirit of enterprise of British merchants, which for the last few years has been somewhat dormant in China, may wake up to the importance of establishing steam communication between this and Chunking; for my part I have still greater hopes that the native merchants of Szechuan, who are beginning to have practical experience of the benefits they derive from steam communication up the Yangtze as far as Ichang, will take measures for extending the sphere of steam activity to Chunking.

He Ting Sheh, the naval commander here, has informed me that this district is rich in gold and silver, and Captain Yankowski thinks

he has seen signs of gold. Yet beyond a little washing of the streams for gold dust nothing at present is done to extract these precious metals. Lead certainly exists, and is worked to a trifling extent in this Consular district, but I have not yet ascertained the exact spots. Copper is worked at Ho Fung Chow and Hsing Shan Hsien, 170 and 120 miles respectively from the Consulate. The writer is the Englishman who won the race:—

On Feb. 18, Mr. A. E., a millionaire, and the richest man in China, who owns several estates between Valparaiso and Santiago, altogether as big as a small European kingdom, celebrated his birthday by a day's racing at his hacienda, and a grand gathering of his friends. My two friends and myself were invited to take part in a steeplechase for gentlemen riders, run four horses belonging to Mr. A. E., against one belonging to a well-known race horse owner, a friend of mine. We started early in the morning by rail, the weather being damp and foggy, and soon reached the station nearest to Mr. A. E.'s estate, where we found horses waiting for us. We clapped on the saddles we had brought with us, and, followed by two mounted servants, rode about two miles to the hacienda, where we were received by the administrator, a fine tall young fellow, who gave us an excellent breakfast in his very nice stylish little villa residence, and then drove us in a four-in-hand break to the racetrack, which had been newly laid out, and was perfect in every respect, as flat as a billiard-table, and more than a mile round, with a big grand stand, and well railed in. The administrator drove us round the course to show us what it was like at a rattling gallop, and managed his four-in-hand like a Briton. We then mounted our horses, which had been brought after us, and superintended the putting up of the fences for our steeple-chase, and made ourselves generally useful in giving the finishing touches to the course. In the meantime the sun had cleared away all the clouds, and the view of the mountains surrounding the vast plain in which the hacienda lies on every side made a most lovely background to the panorama. Large ox-carts, with awnings and full of people playing the guitar or harp and singing, kept rolling into the middle of the course, and drew up in a line in front of the grand stand. Hundreds of country people of both sexes, mounted on stout little horses, and dressed in their very best, filled the space on each side of the stand, which became more and more animated as the gentry from the neighbourhood arrived in their country carriages or on horseback. Then the village school filled the bouches prepared for it; the people from Valparaiso, who had come by the second train, joined us, and everything was in readiness for the owner of the estate and his party. We spent the time in waiting admiring the racers, which had arrived in their true English clothes, looking very smart, but not in very good condition, having seen little training. Twelve of them belonged to Mr. E., and about six to my friend, the races being entirely private and not open to other competitors. At last a bright red coach and a tremendous carriage in the distance caught our attention, and we were told that the birthday hero was approaching. He drove up to the grand stand in a pretty little phaeton drawn by two lovely half-bred, followed by twelve huassos in bright ponchos and straw hats. Mr. A. E.'s style of dress was something like a Continental circus' idea of an Englishman, whilst his lady was tastefully dressed in dark colours, relieved with white lace and roses. Close behind the twelve huassos came an English stage-coach, painted bright red, with imitation cane-bottomed door and panels, drawn by four horses adorned with bells, and driven by a gorgeous coachman. This vehicle was filled inside and out by Mr. E.'s relations and children, and was followed by about 200 mounted huassos, all farm labourers, &c., belonging to the estate. When the family had taken their places on the grand stand, the racehorse owner drove up in a neat little dogcart with three horses tandem fashion. That gentleman was dressed in a suit made out of barley sacks, and his companions were costumed, one as an eccentric Englishman, and one as an English sailor half-scas-over, while the fourth occupant of the dog-cart was the Chinese gentleman who was to ride in the steeplechase.

Four races were then run. Mr. A. E.'s horses only winning one out of the four. We three Englishmen and the Frenchman from Valparaiso then drew lots for our mounts, and to my share fell the favourite out of Mr. A. E.'s stables, a stout half-bred mare, Sauterelle, by Harry Clay, out of Chile. This mare had won several races during the past year. There was great excitement as to whether this race would be won by the Maronites in certain administrative appointments, which, considering that the French complaint of the injustices heaped upon them by the Reglement or work injustice or injury to any one, it is significant that, after having tolerated them in silence for so long, Russia should have chosen this critical moment for bringing them forward. It will be a subject for British diplomacy to decide under what inspiration this action has been suggested; whether it is the result of an agreement with France, which includes both the Armenian and Syrian questions, under which Russia is to allow France perfect freedom in the prosecution of her designs in Syria, on condition that Russia meets with no opposition in the annexation of Armenia and the advance of her eastern frontier almost to the confines of Syria. In that case it must be an evidence of her willingness to assist France in the Lebanon that she had handed in a note of her complaints in regard to the present mode of administering the province which should afford the desired excuse for French military intervention, and the subsequent occupation and final annexation of the country from Carmel to Aleppo, they would watch more narrowly the political progress of events in that country than they have been in the habit of doing. It is significant that the one European Power which has shown some sign of life on the subject is Russia. A diplomatic note has just been handed to the Porte by the Russian Government upon the affairs of the Lebanon calling attention to four points in regard to which it is alleged that the Réglement has been infringed by the Ottoman authorities. Although these are of minor importance, and can be explained as deviations from the strict letter of the law which have been forced upon successive governors at matters of convenience, while they in no way affect the principle of the Réglement or work injustice or injury to any one, it is significant that, after having tolerated them in silence for so long, Russia should have chosen this critical moment for bringing them forward. 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Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
PERFUMERS,
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MANILA CIGARS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
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MANUFACTURERS

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HE SHANGHAI PHARMACY;
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BOTICA INGLESA,
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.
THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.
THE DISPENSARY, FOOCHOW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK, so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish *The Hongkong Telegraph* daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before Five o'clock will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1883.

Our latest advices from Holow lead us to the opinion that the Chinese there are desirous of emulating their fellow countrymen at Canton in attacking the foreign community. But with this notable exception that the Holow malcontents propose to cut off the heads of their own Mandarins first, and afterwards perform the same agreeable operation on the foreign residents. The first day of the Chinese moon was the time fixed for this interesting exhibition on the part of the natives, but as the day passed off without any unusual excitement we may safely conclude that the Chinese thought better of the matter. We have not heard the exact cause of this excitement, but understand it to be a question about some land transfer to foreigners, in which the natives consider the authorities had truckled to the *fan-kwei*. If we might venture on an opinion, on incomplete premises, we might say that if the natives confined themselves to the first part of the proposed programme (assuming they have actually been unfairly dealt with) it might possibly do no great harm, but rather lead to their wrongs being speedily redressed, as it is well known the high authorities dislike nothing more than these popular demonstrations in the provinces. The placards threatening these overt acts were posted in the most conspicuous places in the settlement, and had the effect of actually arousing one of Her Majesty's Consuls at a Treaty Port to put aside his Confucian studies or Bug hunting or Botanizing propensities, to such an extent that the Consular cellars were searched and the antiquated arms stored there were furnished up to meet the emergency, and we have heard that an "awkward squad" was extemporized in all haste with the worthy consular representative of Great Britain at its head, to protect foreign property in case things came to extremities. The Acting Commissioner of Customs, who is Sir RONERT HART's near relative, was understood to be in a quandary how to act if foreigners were attacked; and no doubt a circular letter from the Inspector General will explain this most difficult point, at least to the satisfaction of the foreign employees of the Customs. These aggressive acts against foreigners have their origin, as we have said before, in actions against Chinese by foreigners. The Chinese are undoubtedly a peacefully disposed race, and, as we venture to believe, a not unreasonable race when fairly dealt with.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, October 19th.

HOME POLITICS.

A large meeting of the Liberal Congress has been held at Leeds, and a resolution was passed urging county franchises as a measure for next session.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We notice the arrival per steamship *Berries*, from Trieste, of His Excellency Count Falusky, Minister to the Courts of China and Japan for the Austro-Hungarian empire.

A MARINE Court of Enquiry into the circumstances attendant on the loss of the *G. C. Truant* will be held at the Harbour Master's office on Tuesday next, the 23rd inst., at 10 a.m.

We are glad to hear that the Portuguese gunboat *Tamega*, with the unfortunate watchman Diaz on board, left Canton early yesterday morning and safely arrived at Macao in the course of the afternoon.

The *Independence Belge* of the 13th ulto, announces the death of Lieutenant Janssen, belonging to the Belgian expedition on the River Congo, who was drowned with a civilian member of the party through the capsizing of a boat.

It is authoritatively stated that all the French Legitimists having relations with the Vatican have expressed a wish to present a memorial to the Holy See concerning their future course. It is understood that this document not being of a compromising character will be accepted by the Vatican.

A TELEGRAM from Philadelphia, dated September 13th, states that the United States Secretary of State is preparing instructions to be cabled to Admiral Pierce Crosby, commanding the American fleet in Chinese waters, directing him as to the action to be taken, should foreign intervention become necessary.

It is the oath question a correspondent gives the following account of what recently happened in Queensland:—"A Chinaman had to give his evidence, and was asked how he would be sworn. His reply was: 'Me no care; clack 'im saucer, kill 'im cock, blow out 'im matchee, smell 'im book, alle same!' He was allowed to 'smell 'im book."

The *Moniteur de Rome* states, with reference to the assembling at the Vatican of the Roman Catholic Bishops of the United States, that only a certain portion of that episcopate will come to Rome in November next, for the purpose of holding conferences under the direction of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda Fide, at which the materials will be prepared for a council to be held later.

We learn from our Manila files that a devastating fire occurred on the night of the 2nd instant at Zamboanga, burning two-thirds of the houses down. An immense number of people are now homeless and living under improvised tents, made of bed sheets, in the plazas. The fire commenced at 8 o'clock in Zaragoza street and soon reached gigantic proportions, being fanned by a strong southerly breeze. No lives have been lost so far as we can ascertain.

THE following Admiralty appointments have been announced:—Commander Lawrence Ching, to the *Daring*, recommissioned; Chief Engineers: Hugh Burston, to the *Daring*; George Swinney, to the *Champion*, recommissioned; and John Hobbs, to the *Victor Emmanuel*; for the *Witwaters*: Engineers: W. J. Bevan, to the *Champion*; W. S. Stirling, to the *Zephyr*; and Edward Barrett, to the *Flying Fish*; Assistant Engineer: F. M. Cottam to the *Champion*.

IT is announced that the choice of General Schmitz, as French Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg, has received the Czar's approval. General Schmitz, who was born in 1820, has taken part in all the campaigns of his country during his active life. In 1868, after returning from the Chinese expedition, he was appointed Brigadier General. In 1875, at 55 years of age, he was promoted to the rank of General of Division; and he recently replaced General Do Gallifet as commander of the Ninth Army Corps at Toulon.

REFERRING to the statement of some Berlin and Vienna newspapers that the Powers are irritated against Russia on account of the recent events in Bulgaria, the *North German Gazette* of the 13th ulto, says:—"We can affirm that in Government circles there is not a trace of any such irritation. At Vienna, Berlin, and Rome the decidedly dominant wish is to live at peace with Russia. None of the Powers has any interest in a war, or anything to ask or desire from Russia. No complaint has been made from any quarter, not even by the Porte, in regard to the events in Bulgaria. The alleged irritation against Russia is therefore pure imagination on the part of sensation-mongers."

M. PAUL LEROY BEAULIEU in the *Debats* says that France cannot submit to the conditions of China. No judicious man would ask her to do so. There was a time when the advantages of the Bourréé Treaty could be discussed, but that day is past. The supremacy of France and her rights can no longer be subjected to negotiation. The utmost that can be arranged between France and China is a neighbouring agreement relating to customs, extradition, &c., but in no wise affecting French supremacy. Any compromise on that subject would be a source of endless difficulty. It were better to make an additional effort now, and put a decided end to the question, than to have it for years to deal with.

On dit that the French gunboat *Lutin*, which arrived here yesterday shortly after the French mail steamer, successfully accomplished her mission in forwarding Admiral Meyer's despatches to Admiral Coutet. As far as we can learn, the *Lutin* did not go to Macao but had a rendezvous at a certain island about 24 hours steaming from this port on the route to Holow. The *Lutin* there awaited the arrival of one of the Tonquin fleet, when despatches were there exchanged. The *Lutin* returning to Hongkong almost immediately. This account corresponds with the report of the steamer *Greyhound*, which arrived here a day or two ago, wherein it is stated that a French gunboat was anchored in San Tai (St. John's) Bay.

We are informed by the Agents, Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co., that the French steamer *Liban*, left Saigon for this port yesterday afternoon.

A LODGE of Emergency of United Services No. 343, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Wednesday evening next, the 24th instant, at 7.30 for 8 o'clock precisely.

We are informed by the Agents, Messrs. Russell & Co., that the Union Line steamer *Cairnsburgh* left Singapore for this port yesterday morning, and may be expected to arrive here on the 26th instant.

In consequence of the numerous applications which have been made to the Home Office for an appointment to the place of public executioner, the *Times* is requested to state that it is neither the right nor the duty of the Secretary of State to make any such appointment. There is no such office as that of public executioner appointed by the Government. The person charged with the execution of capital sentences is the Sheriff. It is the right and the duty of the Sheriff to employ and to pay a fitting person to carry out the sentence of the law.

The French Ministry of the Interior has issued a return showing that there are at present under detention in France and Algeria 54,950 prisoners, of whom 48,150 are in France and 6,800 in Algeria. The total cost of maintenance of this large body of 54,950 people is 12 millions of francs per annum. The department of the Seine alone, which includes within its boundaries the great French prisons, has 6,100 prisoners. The number of juvenile offenders, who are kept in separate establishments, is 7,900 in France, and 150 in Algeria. Next year being leap-year, an extra day's maintenance has to be provided for in the estimates for 1884, and this amounts to the very respectable sum of 35,000 francs.

ALEX. DELMAR, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Government under the Johnson administration, returned a short time ago from Spain, where he went at the instance of some English capitalists. He says he saw a wonderful country but that it is "run down and away behind the age." He says: "From an industrial and commercial point of view, Spain is hopelessly behind the age, and never will be able to catch up with it. Not only does it need more railways, it also requires new agricultural implements, fresh breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and swine, and better seeds for its cereal crops. In short, the country is completely run down, and nothing short of a sweeping revolution or another Peter the Great will ever build it up rapidly enough to keep pace with more progressive countries."

As for the Queen of Kaffa, says a writer in the *Pall Mall Journal*, I was never able to see her, any more than the King. Kaffa is a land of mysteries; no one there can see the King. When the Ministers or grandees of the kingdom desire to consult their monarch, they enter the royal hall walking back-ward, and clad in skins of wild beasts, until they draw near enough to a great curtain, behind which the King is concealed. If the King wishes to go out, he is covered with a great sack and placed upon the oldest horse that can be found. Then the four greatest dignitaries of the kingdom hold the reins and a troop of eunuchs, who serve as an escort, drive away all curious people with their whips. There are not many curious people to be thus driven away, however, for any person who could be convicted of having seen the King, even in his sack, inadvertently or inadvertently, would be immediately put to death.

IT is the creed of an American contemporary that the feet of all American women are "beautiful on the mountain-top" and elsewhere, and it is without sectional prejudice. It has therefore no thought of St. Louis or Chicago in quoting the following passage from the letter of a young Chinese student on his return home last year, after several years spent in Hartford. For the protection of the young man we omit his name and address. He wrote:—"I staid home about two months, and during that time all sorts of subjects were talked of, but the most important subject was engagement and marriage. We conversed on it almost every day and night. My folks wished me to marry a small-fort girl. This I objected to strongly. They accepted my arguments against small feet, but they said it is not the custom to marry a No. 11. So far I am not engaged. I can do what I please about it. I shall get a pair of big feet if I can. But it is difficult to find one of good family."

Says the *Overland Mail*:—The *Standard* has published an interesting letter from its special correspondent describing his voyage from Hongkong to Haiphong. We say the letter is interesting, but it contains matter for grave reflection. Two days' sail from the British port he found a war fleet which placed the China Sea, with the thousands of British ships daily traversing it, at the mercy of France. One ironclad alone could enter Hongkong harbour and "silence its weak defences more easily than were the forts of Alexandria destroyed. The latter at least boasted 10-inch Armstrongs, whereas Hongkong possesses nothing stronger than the 7-inch Woolwich gun." The only British ironclad on the station—the old *Avalanche*—would be "hardly able to steam away from the powerful French flotilla." These are pleasant things to hear of, from a crew at Canton, and the fleet nobody knows where, and the imminent probability of a sudden passion in the native populations for cutting European throats and looting European property. Hongkong itself might at any moment become a pandemonium of infarcted Chinamen; and there is only too much reason for the fears felt by the white residents in this port on the route to Holow. The *Lutin* there awaited the arrival of one of the Tonquin fleet, when despatches were there exchanged. The *Lutin* returning to Hongkong almost immediately. This account corresponds with the report of the steamer *Greyhound*, which arrived here a day or two ago, wherein it is stated that a French gunboat was anchored in San Tai (St. John's) Bay.

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"I AM ashamed of the effeminacy of my sex," said a female orator. "Look at your frapperies and superfluities! Why, for instance, do you need parasols when I never use one?" And a pert young woman answered: "Because you are on the shady side of life."

Once, a rajah, whilst walking in the forest, met a tiger. During conversation, the rajah said to the tiger that men were superior to tigers, which the tiger denied. The rajah thereupon said to the tiger that if he would go with him to his house he would prove it. To this the tiger assented; and when they had entered the palace the rajah showed the tiger a picture of a man slaying a tiger with a sword, and asked him what he had to say to that. The tiger, after contemplating the picture for some time, replied "Oh, rajah, that picture was painted by a man: if it had been painted by a tiger it would have been different." There is a moral in this. What is it?

Two ladies in a northern county in Scotland, not less remarkable for their humour than their genuine kindness, had made an arrangement with the minister of their parish for supplying the urgent necessities of a very indigent old woman in the village. The ladies had agreed to furnish a subsidy of coal, while the minister undertook to add blankets. The grateful recipient, a few days afterwards, met the worthy pastor, a bachelor, in the course of his morning walk. "Eh, minister," said the poor old woman, "it's a grand thing for the likes of me to bide in this parish, for I say, the twa gude lades keep me warm in the day-time and the minister keeps me warm at night!"

THE following statistics as to the number of men employed in various branches of activity are published by the Minister of Commerce in France: Three hundred and forty-two coal mines, employing 106,115 hands; 1,035 turf-cutting works, employing 27,977 hands; 355 iron mines, employing 8,468 hands; 60 other metallurgical mines, employing 4,422 hands; and 359 iron works, employing 57,000 hands. There are 412 establishments employed in the manufacture of china and pottery, employing 18,708 hands; 162 of glass and crystal, employing 23,421 hands; 536 of paper and cards, employing 32,653 hands. There are 616 gasworks, employing 10,575 hands; 157 candle works, employing 3,603 hands; 339 soap factories, employing 3,599 hands; 512 sugar factories employing 63,563 hands; and 5,024 textile works employing 353,383 hands.

STATISTICIANS have pronounced the United States to be not only potentially, but actually richer than the United Kingdom. Counting the houses, furniture, manufactures, railways, shipping, bullion, lands, cattle, crops, investments, and roads, it is estimated that there is a grand total in the United States of \$49,770,000,000. Great Britain is credited with something less than \$40,000,000,000, or nearly \$10,000,000,000 less than the United States. The wealth per inhabitant in Great Britain is estimated at \$1,160, and in the United States at \$995. With regard to the remunerations of labour, assuming the produce of labour to be 100, in Great Britain 56 parts go to the labourer, 21 to capital, 23 to Government. In France 41 parts go to labour, 36 to capital, and 23 to Government. In the United States 72 parts go to labour, 23 to capital, and five to Government.

THE Paris *Figaro* of September 13th states that Lord Lyons had a long interview the preceding afternoon with M. Challemel-Lacour, in the course of which the British Ambassador strongly urged the necessity of France considering the danger which would result to European commercial interests from an outbreak of hostilities between her and China. The *Journal des Débats* of the same date, discussing the bases of negotiations between M. Challemel-Lacour and the Marquis Tseng, regards them as less favourable than those adopted by Li Hung Chang and Mr. Bourré. Inasmuch as the conditions obtained by M. Bourré involved no sacrifice of men or money on the part of France, the *Figaro* considers it to be a prudent course for the French government to accept them.

IT is the creed of an American contemporary that the feet of all American women are "beautiful on the mountain-top" and elsewhere, and it is without sectional prejudice. It has therefore no thought of St. Louis or Chicago in quoting the following passage from the letter of a young Chinese student on his return home last year, after several years spent in Hartford. For the protection of the young man we omit his name and address. He wrote:—"I staid home about two months, and during that time all sorts of subjects were talked of, but the most important subject was engagement and marriage. We conversed on it almost every day and night. My folks wished me to marry a small-fort girl. This I objected to strongly. They accepted my arguments against small feet, but they said it is not the custom to marry a No. 11. So far I am not engaged. I can do what I please about it. I shall get a pair of big feet if I can. But it is difficult to find one of good family."

Mr. PAUL LEROY BEAULIEU in the *Debats* says that France cannot submit to the conditions of China. No judicious man would ask her to do so. There was a time when the advantages of the Bourré Treaty could be discussed, but that day is past. The supremacy of France and her rights can no longer be subjected to negotiation. The utmost that can be arranged between France and China is a neighbouring agreement relating to customs, extradition, &c., but in no wise affecting French supremacy. Any compromise on that subject would be a source of endless difficulty. It were better to make an additional effort now, and put a decided end to the question, than to have it for years to deal with.

THE New York *Herald* in dealing with the "nullification" of the Chinese Law in the United States very aptly says: "The San Francisco papers have become alarmed and indignant over recent decisions of the Courts on the anti-Chinese law, and particularly that lately rendered by United States Judges Lowell and Nelson in Boston, holding that the act does not exclude Chinese residents of Hongkong who are British subjects. If the Chinese from Hongkong is to be admitted, he will, however, be required to show that he is a citizen of the United States. The *Bulletin*, is the Cantonese to be separated from him?" From this decision, continues the same paper, and from other efforts to nullify this act of Congress, as flagrant and outrageous as anything ever attempted in South Carolina previous to the war, it is evident that we will have to appeal to the next Congress to declare anew its purpose to exclude the pagan interloper." The *Nevada Letter* attributes the Boston opinion to the persistent opposition of New England to the Chinese, while the *Alta California* more philosophically remarks that it is hardly worth while to abuse Judge Lowell and the Yankees generally for the decision, but agrees with the *Bulletin* that the act must be amended if it is to become a nullity." The *Herald* goes on to say: "Our Pacific Coast contemporaries might well heed the sensible reminder recently given by the Honorable the Surveyor General, and my excellent friend the leader of the Hongkong Bar, a new Blue Riband order, and wish to rescind the high-down nullifying act, and to provide opportunity conveniently often—for the express purpose of surveying and weeping over that scene of desolation which ought to be Hongkong's chiefest and proudest ornament, and which is bitterer than they can chaw."

THE annual meeting of shareholders in the above company was held in their offices in Pedder's Street to-day at noon.

There were present: Messrs. Phineas Ryrie (chairman), A. P. MacEwen, H. L. Dalrymple, F. D. Sassoon, A. Giltzow (directors), W. R. Luxley, E. E. Dean, J.



The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 540.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

SHOOTING SEASON

1883-1884.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., HAVE RECEIVED THEIR ASSORTMENT of
ARMEDMEN'S AMMUNITION AND SUNDRIES,
comprising—
SPORTING GUNS, in newest styles, in Cases
ELEV'S NEW METAL LINED, and other CARTRIDGE CASES.
WHITE, GREY, and GREASE PROOF WADS.
CYLINDRICAL WIRE CARTRIDGE CASES.
CHILLED and ORDINARY SHOT.
PIGOU and WILKS "ALLIANCE" GUN-POWER.
Re-capping, Loading, Ramming and Turnover MACHINES.
CARTRIDGE BAGS and BELTS.
GAME BAGS.
SHOOTING BOOTS.
POWDER and SHOT MEASURES and FLASKS.
DOG WHISTLES and WHIPS.
REVOLVERS, by best English and American Makers.
TINNED PROVISIONS for SHOOTING TRIPS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 17th September, 1883. [140]

Insurances.

GENERAL NOTICE

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333-33

RESERVE FUND \$75,555-37.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
LEE SING, Esq. | LEE YAT LAU, Esq.
LO YEE MOON, Esq. | CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c. taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAVA WEST, Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [670]

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883.

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents—

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883. [470]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD, WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [106]

YANG TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Ta. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Ta. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Ta. 318,233.56TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 31st.....Ta. 968,233.56
March, 1883.....

DIRECTOR.—

F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.

C. LUCAS, Esq. | W. M. MCKERNAN, Esq.

A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq. | G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent.

68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

Policies granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 1% per cent. for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [83]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

M. R. J. M. GUEDES has received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY, the 5th November, 1883, at TWO O'CLOCK P.M., at the Premises,

A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

SITUATE IN HOLLYWOOD ROAD,

Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong.

Comprising—

All those Pieces or Parcels of GROUND Regis-

tered in the Land Office as Subsection No. 1 of Section A of INLAND LOT No. 90,

and Section C of INLAND LOT No. 90 with the Mesanges or Tenements thereon being Nos. 83, 85, 87, 89, 91 and 93, Holly-

wood Road, as the same Premises are held

for the residue of a term of 75 years and for

the further term of 924 years subject to the

payment of the due proportion of the rents

and to the performance of the Covenants and

Conditions reserved by and contained in the

Crown Lease of the whole of the said Inland Lot No. 90, and the extension thereof.

The Property is sold subject to the existing

lettings thereof respectively.

For Further Particulars of the Property and

Conditions of Sale, apply to

BRERETON, WOTTON, & DEACON,

Solicitors for the Mortgagee,

Hongkong.

or to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer,

Hongkong.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1883. [785]

DANCE MUSIC.

KELLY & WALSH
HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING
NEW AND POPULAR MUSIC.

FEDORA Dawn Two new Waltzes by Day D'Albert.
In the Twilight Waltz Composer of "My Queen." Coote.
Récits D'Amour Waltz Waldeufel.
Rhine Maiden Waltz Gautier.
Encore une fois Waltz Lowthian.
My Little Sweetheart Waltz Meissler.
Payche Waltz W. H. Evans.
Myosotis Waltz Lowthian.
Old Love and New Love Waltz Meissler.
Alice Waltz J. P. Clarke.
Thine Alone Waltz Meissler.

DANCE MUSIC.

Iolanthe Waltz D'Albert.
Much ado about Nothing Waltz J. M. Ball.
Southern Breeze Waltz Meissler.
Estudiantina Waltz Waldeufel.
Swallows Waltz Lowthian.
Marguerite Waltz Meissler.
A Day's Ride Waltz Lee.
Queen of Hearts Polka Lee.
Nap Polka Lee.
Viola Polka Meissler.
My Queen Waltz Bucalossi.
Dolores Waltz Waldeufel.

DUETS.

When the Boats come in Löhr.
For you, for me Clay.
But one Golden hour Fr. Clay.
We wandered once De Stival.
Sisters—Yet Strangers M. Watson.
The Devoted Apple Rockel.
The Mower and the Lass Wellings.
Loved once Loved ever ".

This is my Dream Rockel.

Brave and Fair Carter.
I cannot tell you why Barri.
Be always mine Wellings.
Faithful Rockel.

Sweet Bird of Eve Dorn.

Distant Voices Dorn.

Shepherdesses Wellings.

VOCAL DUETS.

The NEW CHRISTMAS NUMBER of COOTE'S BALL ROOM ALBUM.

Content—Solitude Waltz (Waldeufel) Vanity Fair Quadrilles (Coote).

Minnit Polka (Waldeufel) True Liebe Waltz (Coote).

Elise Schottische (Smith) Aladdin Lancers (Lutz) Blue Beard Polka (Lutz).

Déstree Polka Mazurka (Waldeufel). PRICE 40 CENTS.

KELLY & WALSH.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1883. [560]

NOTICE.

In the Matter of a Deed of Assignment and

Trust by LEONG ON otherwise LEONG

HOK CHAU of Victoria, in the Colony

of Hongkong, Compradore.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance

and by virtue of the above mentioned

Deed the Undersigned are duly appointed

Trustees of the ESTATE and EFFECTS of the said

LEONG ON.

Creditors and others are hereby requested to

send in their CLAIMS against the above Estate

to the Undersigned on or before the 12th day of

November, 1883; otherwise they will not be in-

cluded in the scheme of distribution.

All Persons indebted to the above Estate are

requested to make immediate payment to the

Undersigned.

Dated the 13th day of October, 1883.

W. BREWER,

QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1883. [784]

NOTICE.

In the Matter of a Deed of Assignment and

Trust by LEONG YAT SAU otherwise LEONG

MING KEE of Victoria, in the Island

of Hongkong, Accountant.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance

and by virtue of the above mentioned

Deed the Undersigned are duly appointed

Trustees of the ESTATE and EFFECTS of the said

LEONG YAT SAU.

Creditors and others are hereby requested to

send in their CLAIMS against the above Estate

to the Undersigned on or before the 12th day of

November, 1883; otherwise they will not be in-

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Dated the 13th day of October, 1883.

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QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1883. [784]

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